

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

Claim 1 has been amended solely to improve its readability. The amendment is not required for patentability and no subject matter is surrendered thereby.

Claim 8 has been amended to specify that the bottle is a polymeric bottle, as mentioned on page 25 of the specification.

The Office cites WO 97/26315 for its teaching of F-dyes in a liquid cleaning composition. The Office finds no teaching therein that F-dyes should be present in the package per se or its label. The Office asserts that the present invention would be obvious in view of '315 and Taylor et al. US Patent No. 4,053,666.

The Taylor patent is directed to a previously annealed glass base or substrate, especially to glass containers. Taylor provides a coating which is capable of retaining broken glass fragments upon fracture of the glass container and which is said to provide a convenient and economical method of separating and recovering glass and the coating material from used containers, thus facilitating recycling. The coating may be removed by washing. Since the coating may be colored, this provides the possibility for eliminating the previously felt need to separate glass containers by color since the coating can simply be washed off. It is said that additives such as dyes and uv absorbers may be incorporated to protect the contents of the container from uv or visible radiation and materials such as fluorescent dyes may be incorporated to facilitate automatic detection and/or sorting of used containers prior to waste disposal.

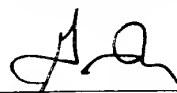
With respect to present claim 1, it should be noted that the Office points to no teaching in Taylor et al. that the package wall should include fluorescent dyes. Therefore, it is submitted that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been presented. Taylor et al. do not appear to teach that its glass package walls should include F-dyes. Indeed, Taylor et al. seem to teach away from including coloring materials in the walls the container to avoid recycling problems. Likewise, as to present claim 6, Taylor et al. do not appear to teach adding a fluorescent dye to the material of the bottle.

With respect to claim 8, Taylor et al. do not appear to be concerned with polymeric bottles.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "**Version With Markings To Show Changes Made.**"

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the application be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the claims:

Please amend claim 1 as follows:

1. (Twice amended) A transparent or translucent package having a wall wherein said wall includes fluorescent dyes, the package being in combination with a transparent or translucent aqueous heavy duty liquid composition comprising:

- (d) 10 to 85% by wt. of a surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic, nonionic, cationic, amphoteric, zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof;
- (e) 0.001 to 1% by wt. of a colorant dye; and
- (f) 0.001 to 1% fluorescent dye;

wherein the transparent composition has about 50% transmittance or greater of light using a 1 cm cuvette at wavelengths of 410-800 nanometers; and wherein the transparent or translucent bottle has light transmittance of greater than 25% at a wavelength of about 410-800 nm,

8. (Amended) A transparent or translucent polymeric package having a transparent or translucent label including f-dyes.